KODOLANYI, Janos, (Jr.)

Who else in addition to Zsigmond Moricz and Gema Kiss dealt with the decrease of birth rate in the region of Ormansag? Elet tud 16 no.14:418 2 Ap '61.

1. Neprajzkutato, museologus.

KODOLANYI, Janos, dr.(jr)

"The region of Bakony" by Aurel Vajkai. Reviewed by Janos Kodolanyi Jr. Elet tud 14 no.44:1387 25 O '59.

KODOLENKO, D.V., agronom (Belgorodskaya oblast'); KALINOVSKIY, N.V., agronom (Belgorodskaya oblast'); AGARKOV, P.D., agronom (Belgorodskaya oblast'); YAKOVLEV, V.

New discoveries break the old stereotype. Zemledelie 26 no. 4:88-89 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

GOLOMBA, R.A., [Holomba,R.A.]; kand.ekonom.nauk; KODOLOV, A.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Calculating the cost of production on collective farms. Nauch. trudy UASHN 9:159-170 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Collective farms—Costs)

ALEKSIJEVIC, Aleksandar, ins., asistent, [translator] (Zagreb); EGOHIN, A.A., [Yegokhin, A.A.]; BALANDIN, G.F.; KODOLOV, R.D.

Influence of ultrasonic oscillations on the crystallization of the weld in electric welding under slag. Zavarivanje 4 no.4:82-84 Ap '61.

1. Metalurski institut A.A.Baikova, A.N. SSSR (for Egohin, Balandin and Kodolov). 2. Viscka tehnicka skola u Zagrebu, Zagreb.

KODOLOV, I.V., starshiy prepodavatel'; YAZEVA, L.P., inzhener-issledovatel'

Ways to increase the rate of removing molded articles from vulcanizing presses. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.120:105-111 '61.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Sverdlovsk--Rubber industry) (Vulcanization)

KODOLOV, I.V.; SAVEL'IEV, A.F.

Methods of selecting molds for vulcanizing presses. Kauch. i rez. 20 no.8:35-39 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. KIROVA i Sverdlovskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.
(Vulcanization)
(Rubber industry—Equipment and supplies)

KODOLOV, L.Ya., insh.

Technical improvement of twinkler valves equipped with conical regulators for systems of coal pulverization and ash removal in boiler installations. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.12:37 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Boilers—Equipment and supplies)

KORZHAYEV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KODOLOV, O.M., gornyy insh.; SELIVANOV, YU.I.

Hydraulic conveying of rock with the use of loading equipment. Ugol' 40 no.6:27-30 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo (for Korzhayev, Kodolov).
2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Selivanov).

KORZHAYEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KODOLOV, O.M., inzh.

The use of gravitation theory for the calculation of pressure hydraulic transportation of sand and crushed stone. Gidr.stroi. 32 no.7:47-48 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Hydraulic conveying)

[illegible]

[illegible]iv, G. S., Kodolov, V. I., Kopylov, A. I., [illegible]

[illegible] of polyethyleneglycol-fumarate-phe[illegible] and [illegible] And its

[illegible]

[illegible] ethyleneglycol synthesis [illegible]

[illegible] containing unsaturated [illegible]

AP5 004 308

duct contained 9-10% hydroxyl groups and

Kodolov, V. D.

135-12-1/17

AUTHOR: Shorshorov, M.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kodolov, V.D., Engineer

TITLE: The Changing of Properties of Low-alloy and Carbon Steel of the Perlite Class in Arc Welding (Izmeneniye svoystv nizkolegirovannykh i uglerodistykh staley perlitnogo klassa pri dugovoy svarke)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1957, # 12, p 1-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described experiments were performed with the purpose of finding the optimum "linear energy" of the arc (q/v in calories per cm) and the optimum cooling rate. The optimum welding technology was determined for medium thickness of steel grades "35 ХГСА", "45", "40 Х", "20 ХГС", "23 Г", "25 НЗ" and "12 Н2" on modified Čabelka specimens. The information includes the chemical composition of investigated steel grades and a detailed description of the preliminary heat treatment and the welding technology used, the drawings of specimens, the essence of the Čabelka test. N.N. Rykalin's theory of heat propagation in the welding process (Ref. 1) is mentioned in connection with the "bead specimen" (valikovaya proba) test method, which was

Card 1/2

combined with the Čabelka test in the subject experiments. The determined optimum q/v in cal/cm for 16 mm thickness of steel and the optimum cooling rate in °C/sec (from 500 °C) are shown in a chart (table 5). The welding methods used were: automatic one-pass welding, automatic two-layer seam welding with cooling of the first bead (complete, or incomplete cooling); manual cascade welding. Engineer B.D. Novinshteyn participated in tests.

There are 5 tables, 11 diagrams, 1 Russian and 2 Czechoslovakian references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, USSR Academy of Sciences (Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova, AN SSSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KODOLOV, V.D.

SOV-135-58-10-3/19

AUTHORS: Krasovskiy, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Kodolov, V.D., Engineer

TITLE: Mechanical Properties and Weldability of Bessemer Steel Treated in a Vacuum (Mekhanicheskiye svoystva i svarivayemost' bessemerovskoy stali, obrabotannoy v vakuume)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 8-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For several years, the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, AS USSR, together with various metallurgical plants, under the supervision of A.M. Samarin, Member Correspondent of AS USSR, have carried out experimental investigations on the vacuum treatment of liquid Bessemer steel in order to obtain steel with a minimum content of gases, which would not reduce its mechanical properties or make it prone to aging. Information is presented on investigations concluded in 1958 at the Metallurgical Plant imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, on the solution of basic problems, including determination of proneness to mechanical aging, aging in welding and brittleness at temperatures lower than room temperature. The experiments are described in detail and it was found

Card 1/2

SOV-135-58-10-3/19

Mechanical Properties and Weldability of Bessemer Steel Treated in a Vacuum

that degassification, obtained by vacuum treatment, reduced the critical temperature of brittleness by 20 - 50°C and raised resistance to aging in cold plastic deformation and welding. Normalization improved the quality of steel and in various cases eliminated proneness to mechanical aging. The most effective vacuum treatment was obtained with steel containing over 0.1% carbon. There are 12 graphs, 4 tables and 4 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, AS USSR)

1. Steel--Mechanical properties 2. Steel--Welding 3. Steel --Test results 4. Vacuum furnaces--Applications

Card 2/2

18(7)

SOV/125-60-1-2/18

AUTHORS: Yerokhin, A.A., Balandin, G.F., Kodolov, V.D.

TITLE: The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Seam in Electroslag Welding

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, 1960, Nr 1, pp 15-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the welding laboratory of the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov AS USSR experiments are being conducted on the possibility of using ultrasound in welding, particularly in the electroslag welding of chromo-nickel austenite steels. Two methods of introducing ultrasound into the molten pool have been tested: directly with the aid of a waveguide (Figure 1) and by means of a wire passing through a special slip-device in a steel resilient oscillations waveguide linked to a magnetostrictive vibrator (Figure 2). Both methods are discussed in detail and compared. The experiments proved that ultrasound can be used to influence the crystallization process of the metal in the electroslag seam.

Card 1/2

SOV/125-60-1-2/18

The Influence of Supersonic Oscillations on the Crystallization of the Seam in Electroslag Welding

Depending on the grain size of the chromo-nickel austenite weld metal (steel "Kh25N20" and alloy "Kh20N80") its durability can be increased by 15 to 20% (when the grain is very fine), or lowered by 25 to 30%. Electroslag seams welded with "Kh-25N20" and Kh-20N80 wire with use of ultrasound are less liable to form heat-cracks. There are 2 diagrams, 6 photographs and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova AN SSSR (Metallurgical Institute imeni A.A. Baykov AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1959

Card 2/2

27034

1.2300

S/125/61/000/004/005/013
A161/A127

AUTHOR: Kodolov, V. D.

TITLE: Excitation of elastic ultrasonic oscillations in the welding pool

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 4, 1961, 35 - 39

TEXT: Different methods of ultrasound application in arc and electro-slag welding process had been tested at the welding laboratory of the Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AS USSR) in experiments with Ni-Cr single-phase austenitic steels and alloys, and a method developed by which oscillations in the pool are produced with an oscillating wire being fed into the pool. This method had been described [Ref. 2: A. A. Yerokhin, G. F. Balandin, V. D. Kodolov, "Avtom. svarka", no. 1, 1960]. Two methods are recommended as a result of the tests: 1 - using a water-cooled copper tool touching the surface of the pool with its butt end, and 2 - using an oscillating wire. The first method is recommended for electro-slag welding of vertical joints in up to 100 mm thick steel. The tool is held in the copper shoe and moves upward with it. The tool end protrudes 1 - 1.5 mm from the shoe. Two tool types may be used. One has no thread joints and is more durable, the other requires less copper and permits quick replacement of the tip,

Card 1/3

27034

S/125/61/000/004/005/013
A161/A127

Excitation of elastic ultrasonic oscillations in...

but thread connections cause a loss of ultrasound power. The second method is suitable for electro-slag welding of high thickness. In vertical welding the oscillating wire is being fed into the pool close to the welding wire and at a certain speed determined by the diameter and the welding process. The middle electrode in three-phase electro-slag welding may be used as oscillating wire. In automatic submerged-arc processes, the oscillating wire moves behind the welding wire at a distance determined by the diameter of the wire and the process parameters. The oscillating wire diameter may be 4 to 10 mm, and the neck not above 50 - 60 mm. Tools for this method may be of three different designs shown in drawings. The wire is oscillating by a magnetostrictive converter. The simplest of the tools is only suitable for gage wire, two other are of the slot type, and the wire diameter need not be accurate. The welding set with the oscillating wire is shown in operation in a photograph. The tool material is carbon or low-alloy steel. An addition of modifiers to the oscillating wire metal increases the grain-refining effect of ultrasonics. The application of ultrasound prevents crystallization cracks in welding Ni-Cr austenitic steel, and improves the resistance of intercrystalline corrosion. There are 8 figures and 12 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/3

S/135/61/000/008/001/011
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Shorshorov, M.Kh., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kodolov, V.D., Engineer

TITLE: Notch sensitivity of low-alloy and carbon steels in arc welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 8, 1961, 1 - 4

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of arc welding on the notch sensitivity in the weld-adjacent zone of the following carbon and low-alloy steel grades: 45, 40X (40Kh), 35XГСА (35KhGSA), 20XГС (20KhGS), 25Н3 (25N3), 23Г (23G) and 12ХН2 (12KhN2). Fillets were submerged-arc-welded on 16 mm thick plates at the following values of linear arc energy: ($\frac{q}{v}$): 2,000, 4,800, 7,800, 11,000, 13,200 and 17,000 cal/cm. Standard Schnadt and Menager specimens with notches of 0.025, 0.5 and 1 mm chamfering radius were cut out of the plates and the base metal. Hardened steel pins were inserted into the specimens which were then subjected to impact tests on a ram at room temperature. The results obtained with Schnadt specimens were compared to those of tests made with Menager specimens at room and negative temperatures (below 0°C). It was established that the steels investigated were of the "semibrittle" type according to Schnadt's

Card 1/3

terminology. 40Kh, 45 and 35KhGS steels are more notch-sensitive in the weld-adjacent zone than 23G, 25N3 and 12KhN2 steels. At low values of linear arc energy and high cooling rates, the metal of the weld adjacent zone of 40Kh and 45 grade steel becomes "brittle" due to abrupt quenching. The steels of the first group are highly notch-sensitive, and the toughness of the weld-adjacent zone is, as a rule, below that of the base metal, even within the optimum range of changes in the linear arc energy in single-layer welding. For steels of the second group the thermal cycle of building-up acts as an improving heat treatment and causes increased toughness of notched specimens over the weld-adjacent zone as compared to the base metal. During the tests of the second group of steels, the toughness of Schnadt specimens with a 0.5 mm radius of the notch base, was in all cases below, and at a 1 mm radius, above that of standard Menager specimens. For steels of the first group, when building-up is performed at relatively low values of linear energy ($\frac{q}{v}$ = 2,000 cal/cm) the toughness of Menager specimens is even lower than that of Schnadt samples with 0.025 mm notch radius. This indicates a substantial effect of the scale factor. Schnadt specimens have no special advantages over Menager specimens in establishing optimum welding conditions of high-strength steels by the method of notched-weld tests, but their manufacture is much more labor-con-

Card 2/3

S/135/61/000/008/001/011
A006/A101

Notch sensitivity ...

suming. The information includes a series of graphs showing the effect of the linear arc energy and temperature on the toughness of Schnadt and Menager specimens. There are 1 table, 7 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc (H.M. Schnadt: On notch brittleness tests employing a notched weld, "The Welding Journal", no. 1, 1957)

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A.A. Baykov, AS USSR)

Card 3/3

33178

18 7500 2408

S/180/61/000/006/008/020
E071/E335

AUTHORS: Amfiteatrova, T.A., Balandin, G.F., Kodolov, V.D. and Silin, L.L. (Moscow)

TITLE: The breaking-up of grains of solidifying metal under the action of ultrasonic vibrations

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no. 6, 1961, 79 - 87

TEXT: The action of ultrasonic vibrations on the solidification of aluminium in steel moulds of 50 mm in diameter was investigated by metallographic examination of the castings produced at the Laboratoriya teorii svarochnykh protsessov Instituta metallurgii imeni A.A. Baykova (Laboratory of the Theory of Welding Processes of the Institute of Metallurgy im. A.A. Baykov). Ultrasonic vibrations were produced by means of a magnetostrictive generator, the end face of which oscillated with a frequency of 20 kc/s and an amplitude of 32 μ; the power input was 2.0 to 2.5 kW. The diameter of the contact face was 22 mm and the ingot-mould diameter was 50 mm. The first

Card 1/3

33175
S/180/61/000/006/008/020
E071/E335

The breaking-up of grains ....

experiments were carried out by decanting the liquid metal remaining after different lengths of time. Metallographic examination of longitudinal sections showed that solidification took place from the periphery inwards. The structure immediately adjacent to the walls was not destroyed by the ultrasonic vibrations and was still columnar. The remainder of the casting was fine-grained. It is proposed that the fine grain size is due to nucleation by solid fragments broken from the columnar zone under the action of ultrasonic vibrations. Further experiments showed that the columnar peripheral zone was not present when metal was poured into a mould preliminarily heated to 700 °C. In this case solidification begins only from the contact with the ultrasonic instrument. The solid metal so formed is broken up by the vibrations and causes grain refinement of the casting. The next experiments were carried out by heating the aluminium to 740 - 750 °C and allowing solidification in the crucible in air (cooling rate about 0.5 °C/sec). From the moment when solidification temperature was reached, vibrations were introduced into the melt for different lengths of time

Card 2/3

33178

The breaking-up of grains S/180/61/000/006/008/020
E071/E335

(from 1 to 10 secs). The metal was more finely grained with longer treatment time. Tests using a pouring temperature of 740 °C and casting into a steel mould showed that the minimum time required for the vibrations to act was 3.5 sec. With a slower rate of cooling longer treatments with ultrasonic vibrations are required to obtain complete grain refinement. The results confirm that it is advantageous to use vibrations on the liquid metal of a welding bath during electro-slag or arc-welding of metals.
There are 8 figures and 14 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1960

Card 3/3

SHORSHOROV, M.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; KODOLOV, V.D., insh.

Notch sensitivity of low-alloy and carbon steels during arc welding. Svar. proizv. no.8:1-4 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova AN SSSR.
(Steel alloys—Brittleness)
(Electric welding)

43295

S/135/62/000/012/006/015
A006/A101

1.2300 2408

AUTHORS: Kodolov, V. D., Sorokin, V. I., Engineers

TITLE: Welding aluminum alloys with consumable electrode in an argon-chlorine mixture

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 12, 1962, 16 - 19

TEXT: Information is given on the possibility of welding some aluminum alloys without previous refining of the part and the wire, by using an argon--chlorine mixture. The chlorine is prepared in an electrolytic cell and the argon-chlorine mixture is obtained in a tee-type glass mixer with a capillary in the horizontal section. Passing through the capillary, the argon flux ejects the chlorine which is supplied to the mixer through an inclined tube. The argon consumption passing through the mixer is 12 - 16 l/hour. The effect of chlorine on the reduction of porosity in welds was tested on chemically refined and unrefined AMr 6 (AMg6) and B 92 (V92) alloy plates, 10 and 20 mm thick. The plates were welded with contaminated AMg6 wire 2 mm in diameter, in an argon-chlorine mixture; chlorine consumption was from 1 to 20 cm^3/min. It was found that unrefined sheets, welded with unrefined wire, showed high porosity of the welded

Card 1/2

45224

S/775/62/002/000/007/011

1,2310

AUTHORS: Balandin, G. F., Kodolov, V. D.

TITLE: Ultrasonics in submerged automatic electric slag welding.

SOURCE: Avtomatizatsiya protsessov mashinostroyeniya. t. 2: Goryachaya obrabotka metallov. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 209-213.

TEXT: The welding lab of the Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, AS USSR, has investigated the use of ultrasonics (US) in the welding (WG) of metals and, more especially, in the submerged automatic electric slag WG of austenitic steels. In WG of X25H20 (Kh25N20) steel and X20H80 (Kh20N80) alloy the use of US reduces the hot-cracking tendency, probably by disrupting their columnar structure and reducing the grain size. US was introduced into the welding bath: (1) Directly through the wave guide that is rigidly connected to the magnetostriction transformer; (2) through an extension welding rod slide-fitted into an aperture in the wave guide. Method (1) is suitable for vertical WG and for slag-bath and Thermit WG of rods. Problem: Even a water-cooled Cu wave guide disintegrates soon when in contact with the molten slag bath; on the other hand, a contact between the wave guide and the solid metal just below the bath is not equally effective. A water-cooled steel wave-guide with a water-cooled copper tip serves best. The grain size in the weld metal is substantially reduced (photos), its strength and elongation

Card 1/2

is not altered, its notch toughness is increased 15-20%. If the wave-guide tip is permitted to become welded onto the weld metal, the US effectiveness increases, but this method is applicable to short welds only. Method (2) is also practicable and effective, but it incurs a special problem in the welding-rod feed rate: If the rod feeds too fast, it penetrates deeply into the bath and the US effect is strong, but the rod does not melt evenly and whole hunks of it are found floating in the bath; if the rod feeds too slowly, it melts before it can attain an appreciable immersion depth in the bath, and the US effect is scant or nonexisting. Hence, the feed rate must be selected for optimal compromise performance. On balance, method (2) has proved more effective and was employed in the tests in which the effectiveness of US in reducing hot-cracking tendency was ascertained. The possibilities inherent in the use of an US welding rod that is chemically different and electrically insulated from the welding wire are far-reaching, especially in inhibiting grain growth and intercrystalline corrosion in austenitic steels, elements that are of great essence in improving their creep behavior. Also of interest is the US welding of chromous ferrite steels with up to 27% Cr, which are eminently notch-sensitive, regardless of their heat treatment. These steels have a notch toughness at room temperature of some tenths of one kgm and a tendency toward irreversible grain growth. The US work of Ya. V. Gurevich, V. I. Leont'yev, and I. I. Teumin has shown that the notch toughness of the Cr steel X27 (Kh27) can be increased significantly by reducing the grain size. There are 3 figures; no tables or references. ASSOCIATION: None given.

KODOIOV, V.D

AID Nr. 989-7 13 June

WELDING Al-Mg ALLOYS (USSR)

Kodolov, V. D. Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, Apr 1963, 14.
S/135/63/000/004/004/012

An attempt has been made to calculate thermal cycles of TIG welding of AMr6 aluminum alloy [6.0-7.5% Mg, 0.6-0.75% Mn, 0.10-0.30% Ti], whose weld [illegible] considerably affected by the specific heat input; e.g., the bend [illegible] welds in 5-mm plates drops with increasing heat input from ap- [illegible] 47-60° at 500 cal/cm to 47-60° at 1000 cal/cm. Owing to some [illegible] welding AMr6 alloy, such as the use of backup bars on [illegible] bars on the face side, the Rykalov equation in its [illegible] cannot be applied. Therefore, a series of experiments with 3 [illegible] sheets was performed with continuous recording of temper- [illegible] weld and weld-adjacent zone. From the results the cor- [illegible] coefficients for the backup and chilling bars were established. The thermal cycles calculated with the modified Rykalov equation agreed very well with the experimental cycles. [DV]

Card 1/1

KODOLOV, V.D., insh.; SOROKIN, V.N., insh.

Welding aluminum alloys with a consumable electrode in a mixture of argon with chlorine. Svar. proizv. no.12:16-19 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Aluminum alloys—Welding) (Protective atmospheres)

KODOLOV, V.D., inzh.

Calculating the thermal cycle of argon-arc welding of AMg6 alloy sheets with a nonconsumable electrode. Svar. proizv. no.4:14-17 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Aluminum-magnesium alloys--Welding)

KOKOSHKO, Z.Yu.; CHUPAKHIN, O.N.; SMIRNOVA, N.B.; KODOLOV, V.I.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

Quinoline bases of coal tar as a source of raw materials for the production of monomers. Report No.1: Carrying out the reaction of condensation of quinaldine with formaldehyde directly in a narrow fraction of quinoline bases. Plast.massy no.2:51-54 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Quinaldine) (Formaldehyde)

SPASSKIY, S.S.; KODOLOV, V.I.; KOPYLOV, A.I.; OBOLONSKAYA, N.A.; TARASOV, A.I.

Synthesis of polyethyleneglycolfumarate phenylphosphinate and its copolymerization with vinyl monomers. Plast. massy no.2:13-15 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

AP5015291

AUTHORS: Kodolov, V. I.; Spasskiy, S. S.

15

[illegible] method for obtaining phosphorus [illegible] Class [illegible] No. 170663

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining phosphorus [illegible] by the polycondensation [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OM

678 676 002 2

AUTHOR: Tirasov, A. I.; Korolev, V. I.; Spasskiy, S. S.

[illegible] izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov [illegible]

[illegible] polyester [illegible]

[illegible] certificate [illegible]

[illegible] reactors by [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 18Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

KODCICVA, I. M.

"Changes in the Walls of the Bronchi and Surrounding Lung Tissue in Cases of Chronic Bronchitis." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 16 May 49, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vecherryaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

KODOLOVA, I. M.

"Changes in the Lungs Due to Bronchial Asthma," Arkh. Patol., 11, No.4, 1949

Chair of Pathological Anatomy, 1st Moscow Med. Inst.

KODOLOVA, I. M.

Physicians, Anatomy, Pathological

Role of M. Ya. Mudrov in the development of Russian pathological anatomy (1776-1831). Arkhiv pat., 13, no. 6, 1951. (Moskva) Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-akad. A. I. Abrikosov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952 [redacted], Uncl.

KODOLOVA, I.M.

Intestinal lymphogranulomatosis. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no. 5:76-79 Sept-Oct 1952. (OLML 23:3)

1. Of the Department of Pathological Anatomy (Head — Academician A. I. Abrikosov), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

2015. KODOLOVA I. M., Med. Inst. Lenin, Moscow. *Changes in various parts of the nervous system and in the lungs associated with bronchial asthma (Russian test) ARKH. PATOL. (Moscow) 1956, 18/2 (73-82) Illus. 6

Investigations were concerned with 4 fatal cases of bronchial asthma. From the nervous system were investigated the superior cervical sympathetic, the stellate ganglia, thoracic and lumbar sympathetic, the solar ganglion, the vagus nerves with the ganglia nodosa, the pulmonary nervous apparatus, the upper part of the thoracic spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, hypothalamus and various areas of the cerebral cortex. Signs of irritation were found in various parts of the nervous system. Changes were especially marked in the vagus nerve, the ganglion nodosum and the dorsal vagal nucleus. The preganglionic nerve pathways of the lungs were also unmistakably affected. A patient who died in the course of an asthmatic attack showed changes in certain cortical parts which were regarded as hypoxaemic. The asthmatic attack originates from functional disturbances in the nervous reactions as a result of which functional changes in the bronchi and the blocking arteries of the lungs occur.

Brandt - Berlin (V, 15)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol. 2/5 Cardio July 58

1555. *Rupture of the pulmonary artery (Russian text)* KOTOLOVA I. M. *Arkh. Patol.* 1956, 18/8 (83—87) Illus. 3

Case report of a 40-year-old man with rheumatic heart disease and severe mitral stenosis who died suddenly. The autopsy revealed a rupture of the main pulmonary artery about 2 cm. above the pulmonary valve. The histological examination revealed arteriosclerosis in the large and medium-sized pulmonary arteries. At the site of rupture there was a medial necrosis and a dissecting aneurysm. No fresh rheumatic changes in the myocardium, valves or pulmonary arteries were found. The author assumes that the described changes of the pulmonary artery which led to the rupture had been caused by pulmonary hypertension. Rarity of the rupture of the pulmonary artery is stressed and a review of similar cases reported in the literature is made.

Surawicz – Burlington, Vt. (XVIII, 5)

KODOLOVA I. M.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/2 Gen. Path. Feb 59

549. COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN SOME PULMONARY DISEASES (Russian text) - Kodolova I. M. - ARKH. PATOL. 1958, 20, 2 (34-40) Illus. 7

In 10 cases of bronchiectasis, 5 of bronchial asthma and 5 of cancer of the lungs, the following parts of the nervous system were examined: (1) the upper sympathetic cervical ganglia; (2) the ganglia stellata and parts of the thoracic and lumbar sympathetic; (3) the coelic ganglia; (4) the nervi vagi with the ganglia nodosa; (5) the nervous plexus of the lungs; (6) the upper thoracic segments of the spinal cord; (7) the medulla oblongata; (8) the hypothalamus and (9) the cerebral cortex (11 parts). The alterations of the nervous system are relatively uniform in character in these diseases, but the localizations may occasionally vary. Four basic types of alterations are distinguished: (1) involutive alterations of old age; (2) functional-reactive alterations; (3) dystrophic alterations; (4) compensatory and regenerative alterations. Cancer of the lungs is characterized by particularly pronounced alterations of the intramural ganglia, which are absent in bronchial asthma; in the latter disease, it is mostly the vagus nerve and the ganglion nodosum which show changes. In bronchiectasis, the cervical sympathetic and the stellate ganglia are particularly intensively affected, whereas the cerebral cortex shows no important alterations. In cases of cancer of the lungs, the cerebral cortex shows shrivelling and loss of ganglion cells. The description of the alterations is so uncharacteristic that no typical aspects for the separated diseases can be determined. In the author's opinion, the functional condition of the moment is the decisive factor.

Brandt - Berlin

Chair of Pathological Anatomy, 1st Moscow Ob Medical Inst im I. M. Sechenov

KODOLOVA, I.M., TYURIN, N.A.

Clinical and anatomical observation of bronchial asthma in a 3 1/2-year old child [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.9:26-33 D '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Yu.F. Dombrovskaya) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(ASTHMA, in inf. & child,
clin. picture & pathol. (Rus))

STRUKOV, A.I.; KODOLOVA, I.M.; SOLOV'IEVA, I.P. (Moskva)

Segmental pulmonary structure in pathoanatomical practice. Arkh.pat. 21 no.5:42-46 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova.
(LUNGS, pathol.
autopsy, segmental anat. aspects (Rus))

STRUKOV, A.I., prof.; KUDOLOVA, I.N.

Pulmonary segments and pneumonias in children [with summary in English]. Pediatriia 37 no.1:53-61 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child
pathogen. in definite lung segments (Rus))

KODOLOVA, I.M.

Some problems in segmental pathology of the lungs in children. Arkh. pat. 22 no. 8:56-62 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(LUNGS—DISEASES)

KODOLOVA, I.M.; PAVLIKHINA, L.V.; SHKROB, O.S.

Extramedullary plasmocytoma with dysproteinemic manifestations. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.7:53-58 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.N. Yelanskiy) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(MARROW--TUMORS) (BLOOD PROTEIN)

KNYAZEVA, G.D.; KODOLOVA, I.M.; SEROV, V.V.; SUCHKOVA, T.I.

Renal lesions in rheumatic fever. Sov.med. 25 no.5:23-30 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.
(KIDNEYS--DISEASES) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

STRUKOV, A.I.; RABUKHIN, A.Ye.; KOCOLOVA, I.M.; OLENEVA, T.N.; POLIKARPOVA, T.N.

Anatomical and roentgenological manifestations of fibrocavernous tuberculosis. Probl. tub. 40 no.6:74-81 '62 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i kafedry tuberkuleza (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.Ye. Rabukhin) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na base TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva putey sooshcheniya (nachal'nik A.A. Petsubeyenko).

STRUKOV, A.I.; KODOLOVA, I.M. (Moskva)

Pathogenesis and morphogenesis of pneumosclerosis. Klin. med. 40 no.12:56-66 D '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

KODOLOVA, I.M., dotsent

Morphogenesis of pneumosclerosis in children. Trudy 1-go MMI 22:277-286 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

KODOLOVA, I.M. (Moskva)

Characteristics of the course and segmental localization of chronic inflammatory processes in the lungs of children; study of surgical material. Arkh. pat. 25 no.4:10-18 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

KODOLOVA, I.M., dotsent (Moskva)

Classifications of chronic nonspecific pulmonary diseases. Arkh. pat. 25 no.10:3-15 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

KOLOLOVA, I.M., dotsent

Report on the International Symposium on Chronic Nonspecific Diseases of the Lungs. Sov. med. 27 no.10:150-152 O'63. (MIRA 17:6)

KODOLOVA, I.M. (Moskva)

Pathological anatomy of chronic bronchitis; a histotopographical and histochemical study. Arkh. pat. 27 no.1:54-60 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.I.Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

KODOLOVA, I.M.; KONDRAT'YEV, F.S. (Moskva)

Method of fluorescence microscopy in the study of chronic nonspecific inflammatory processes in the lungs. Arkh. pat. 27 no.9:22-27 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.- chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Strukov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova. Submitted December 24, 1963.

KOSHCHEYEVA, Ye.; KODOLOVA, Y.

Not for the scrap heap but for processing. Prom.koop. 13 no.6: 26-27 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Tekhnoruk arteli "Vozrozhdeniye", g.Kirovo (for Koshcheyeva).
2. Nachal'nik smeny, artel' "Vozrozhdeniye", g.Kirov (for Kodolova).
(Kirov--Factory and trade waste)

BELOV, K.P.; ZAYTSEVA, M.A.; KODOMTSEVA, A.M.

Characteristics of magnetic hysteresis phenomena in the systems Pr_2O_3. Fe_2O_3 and La_2O_3. Fe_2O_3. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 37 no.4:1159-1161 O '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitit.
(Praseodymium oxide--Magnetic properties)
(Iron oxide--Magnetic properties)
(Lanthanum oxide--Magnetic properties)

KODONTSOVA, Ye. V.

28923 Opredelenie Orientirovki Krupnykh Monokristallov, Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, No. 9, S. 1062-71. Bibliogr: 5 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

KODOUSEK, K., MUDr; SMERYS, J., MUDr

[redacted]

Hyperplasia of argyrophil cells of the islands of Langerhans in Cushing's syndrome caused by primary adenocarcinoma of the adrenal cortex. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.47:1301-1305 19 Nov 54.

1. Z Ustavu pathologicke anatomie (prednosta prof. MUDr. Ant. Fingerland) a z interni kliniky (prednosta prof. MUDr P.Lukl) v Hradci Kralove

(ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS, diseases
hyperplasia of argyrophil cells, in Cushing synd. caused by adenocarcinoma of adrenal cortex.)
(CUSHING SYNDROME, etiology and pathogenesis
adenocarcinoma of adrenal cortex, hyperplasia of argyropil cells of islands of Langerhans)
(ADRENAL CORTEX, neoplasms
adenocarcinoma, causing Cushing synd., hyperplasia of argyrophil cells of islands of Langerhans)

ZODOUSEK, Rostislav, MUDr.

Arteritis gigantocellularis. Cas. lek. cesk. 44 no.33: 909-913 19 Aug 55.

1. Z ustavu pathologicke anatomie v Hradci Kralove, predn. prof. MUDr. Ant. Fingerland, v Olomouci, predn. doc. MUDr. C. Dvoracek, a s interni kliniky v Olomouci, predn. prof. MUDr. F. Lukl).
(ARTERITIS
gigantocellularis)

LUKL, P., Dr.; ENDRYS, J., Dr.; [redacted]

Clinical importance and hazards of liver biopsy. Cas. lek. cesk. 94 no.21:557-562 20 May 55.

1. Z interni kliniky VLA v Hradci Kralove a interni kliniky v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr. P. Lukl, z pathologicko-anat. ustavu VLA, prednosta prof. MUDr. A. Fingerland, a z pathologicko-anat. ustavu v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr. C. Dvoracek.

(LIVER, diseases
diag., biopsy, clin. importance & hazards)
(BIOPSY, in various diseases
liver dis., clin. importance & hazards)

KOD'OUSEK, R. [Kodousek, R.], (Olomouts).

Cytomegalic inclusion disease [with summary in English].
Arkh.pat. 20 no.10:3-14 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent Ch.Dvorzhachek)Universiteta imeni Palatskogo, Olomouts, Chekhoslovakiya.
(VIRUS DISEASES, in inf. & child
cytomegalic inclusion dis. (Rus))

LINDNER, Eduard; SANTAVY, Frant.; KODOUSEK, Rost.

Determination of citric acid level in the ejaculate. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.32-33:1022-1025 14 Aug 59.

1. Por.-gyn. klinika, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jan Marsalek. Ustav lek. chemie, prednosta prof. MUDr. Frant. Santavy, a Pathol. anat. ustav, prednosta doc. MUDr. Cestmir Dvoracek, LFFU v Olomouci.
(CITRATES, chem.)
(SEMEN, chem.)

JIRKOVA, R.; KODOUSEK, R.

Plasmocytic myeloma with cryoglobulinemia and skin changes. Cesk. derm. 36 no.1:41-44 F '62.

1. Dermatovenerologicka klinika, prednosta prof. MUDr. G. Lejhanec Pat.-anat. ustav lek. fak. Palackheo university v Olomouci, zast. predn. MUDr. R. Kodousek.
(MYELOMA PLASMA CELL pathol) (SKIN pathol) (SERUM GLOBULIN)

KODOUSEK, R.; KOJECKY, Z.; BLATNY, J.; MALINSKY, J.

Contribution of histochemistry and electron microscopy to the problem of Whipple's disease. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 17 no.5: 290-294 Jl '63.

1. II interni klinika lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. dr. J. Pelsak Ustav patologicke anatomie a laborator elektronove mikroskopie lekarske fakulty PU v Olomouci.

(LIPODYSTROPHY, INTESTINAL)
(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON)
(HISTOCHEMISTRY) (JEJUNUM)
(LYMPH NODES)

PELIKAN, L.; KOJECKY, Z.; BENYSEK, L.; KODOUSEK, R.; MALINSKY, J.

Intestinal biopsy in the diagnosis of celiac disease in children. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.7:594-596 Jl'64

1. Detska klinika (zast. prednosta: MUDr. L. Pelikan, CSc), II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. dr. Z. Kojecky); Ustav patologicke anatomie (prednosta: doc. dr. V. Valach); pracoviste elektronove mikroskopie (vedouci: MUDr. J. Malinsky, CSc), lekarske fakulty PU [Palackeho university] v Olomouci.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 616-002.95.122.2-06.616.36

KUBASTA, M.; DUSEK, J.; KUBASTOVA, B.; KODOUSEK, R.; 3rd Internal Clinic Med. Fac. Palacky University (III. Vnitrni Klinika Lek. Fak. PU), Olomouc, Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr V. PELIKAN; Institute of Pathological Anatomy , Med. Fac. Palacky University (Ustav Patologicke Anatomie Lek. Fak. PU), Olomouc, Chief (Prednosta) Docent Dr V. VALACH.

"Liver Affection in Schistosoma Mansoni Infection."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 105, No 49-50, 9 Dec 66, pp 1352 - 1355

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Bioptic liver specimens of patients infected with Schistosoma mansoni, or those where the infection was suspected were examined in 212 fresh samples and in 155 histological sections. Diffuse and permanent embolization of the ova into the liver is an integral part of the infection; the breakdown of eggs in the liver is relatively fast. Fresh hepatic tissue should be examined when ova are not found in faeces or by rectal biopsy. Histological examination reveals the extent of the damage. 12 Figures, 4 Czech, 3 Egyptian, 2 Japanese, 37 Western references

1/1

Design of the first Czechoslovak junction station of different electric railroad systems. Zel dop tech 12 no. 7:184-186 '64.

KODR, Gustav, ing.

Deep railway cuttings. Zel dop tech 11 no.4:103-104 '63.

L 45083-66

ACC NR: AR6027130 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/66/000/004/0028/0028

AUTHOR: Kudlatov, Yu. D.; Kodra, Yu. V.

45
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of curvilinear mirrors for developing images in photoelectric pickup units

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 4.32.202

REF SOURCE: Avtomatiz. proizv. protsessov v mashinostr. i proborostr. Mezhved. resp. nauchno-tekhn. sb., vyp. 2, 1965, 69-75

TOPIC TAGS: curvilinear mirror, automatic control, image projection, photoelectric method

ABSTRACT: A problem is discussed in the use of curvilinear mirrors in active automatic control installations with noncontact photoelectric pickup units. A graphoanalytical method is given for taking the pickup unit screen into account. P. Agaletskiy. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 14/

Card 1/1 blg UDC: 531.717:621.9.082.52

KODRAU, O.D.

Characteristics of storm activity related to the development of tropical cyclones in the western part of the North Atlantic. Trudy GGO no.182:50-62 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KODRAU, O.D.

Hydrologic cycle of the plane and piedmont parts of Central Asia. Trudy GGO no.163:3-32 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

KODRAU, O.D.

Diurnal variation of cloudiness in the U.S.S.R. Trudy GGO no.142:22-31 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Clouds)

KODRIK, J.

Deinsulation of the ends of coil wiring mounted on a high-frequency cable. p. 307

TECHNICKA PRACA. Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC., Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KOPRIK; TICHY; VIRSIK

Differential thermo-electric battery. p. 89 (Strojnoelektrotechnicky Casopis. Bratislava. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1952)
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl.

Kodrle, J.

Construction of a third parallel tunnel under the Hudson River in New York. Tr. from the English. p. 196. Hauling equipment for installation of conveyers. p. 197. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

Kodrle, J.

Use of the effects of prestressing inner linings in the construction of shafts and tunnels. p. 283. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 6, June 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

KODRLE, J.

KODRLE, J. A new television transmitter near Stuttgart. Tr. from the German. p. 343, Vol 4, no. 7, July 1956
INZENYRSKE STAVBY (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

KODRLE, J.

KODRLE, J. Use of glass as a reinforcement for concrete structures. Tr. from the German. p. 345, Vol 4, no. 7, July 1956. INZENYRSKE STAVBY (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EEAL) VOL 6 NO 4 APRIL 1957

KODRLE, J.

KODRLE, J. Faulty ferric cements and Ferrari cements. p. 306

Vol. 34, no. 8, Aug. 1956
STAVIVO
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession Vol. 6, no. 2, 1957

KODRLE, J.

Construction of an aluminum footbridge in Geneva. p. 384.

(Inzenyrske Stavby. Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Unel.

KODRLE, J.

Kodrle, J.

Kodrle, J. Applications of high alumina cement. Tr. from the English. p. 37.
-M. O.- Organization of the Scientific Technical Society for the Silicate Industry in Gottwaldov. p. 41.
-M. O.- Activities of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society for the Silicate Industry affiliated with the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, in 1956. p. 42.

Vol. 35, no. 1, Jan. 1957
STAVIVO
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
No. 5

KODRLE, J.

KODRIE, J.

Protection of pressure conduits of hydroelectric-power stations against biological corrosion. p. 423.

VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ministerstvo energetiky a vodniho hospodarstvi a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro vodni hospodarstvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia. No. 10, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

Uncl.

KODRLE, J.

First Japanese 150MW nuclear power station. Jaderna energie 6 no.2:68 F '60.

KODHLE, J.

New method of using Gamma rays in building industry. Jaderna energie 6 no.4:134 Ap '60.

KODRLE, J.

Improvements in the design and operation of the new British nuclear power station 500 M Wel. Jaderna energie 6 no.4:135 Ap '60.

KODRLE, J.

Heating of the big polar camp built under ice, by nuclear power.
Jaderna energie 6 no.4:140 Ap '60.

KODRLE, J.

Design of the large Canadian nuclear power station 800 Mwel.
Jaderna energie 6 no.5:170-171 My '60.

KODRE, J.

Experimental gamma radiation processing plant in Great Britain.
Jaderna energie 6 no.8:284 Ag '60.

KODRLE, J.

A nuclear device for fast density-compaction evaluation of earth. Jaderna energie 6 no.9:317 S '60.

KODRLE, J.

Construction details of the building for experimental nuclear reactor in Garching near Munich. Jaderna energie 6 no.9:317-318 S '60.

KODRLE, J.

Spherical laboratory for electron accelerators in Research Center in Toulouse, France. Jaderna energie 7 no.8:264 Ag '61.

KODRLE, J.

Use of the asphalt for sealing the underground tanks with radioactive waste. Jaderna energie 7 no.9:295 S '61.

KODRLE, J.

Assembled reinforced concrete structures in building nuclear electric power plants. Jaderna energie 7 no.9:311 S '61.

KODRLE, J.

New construction of chimneys for nuclear electric power plants. Jaderna energie 7 no.11:392 N '61.

KODELE, J.

Construction problems of nuclear power plants. Jaderna energie 7 no.12: 414-415 D '61.

KODRLE, J.

World development of beryllium production. Jaderna energie 7 no.12: 419-420 D '61.

KODRLE, J.

British nuclear reactor for marine use. Jaderna energie 6 no.12:414 D '60.